

EXTENSIONS OF THE KNOWN RANGES OF TWO SPECIES OF TEXAS MAMMALS. The vertebrate research collection at Angelo State University contains specimens of the Merriam kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami*), and the white-tailed antelope squirrel (*Citellus leucurus*), collected in Reagan County, Texas. These taxa have not previously been recorded from this county and their presence represents an eastern extension of their known ranges. Seven specimens of the Merriam kangaroo rat (*D. merriami*) were trapped on April 4 and 8, 1968, in the vicinity of Big Lake, Reagan County, Texas. Four animals were collected approximately 15 miles west, and 3 were trapped approximately 9 miles north of the city. Dominant plants on the thin, sandy, hard pan soils found in the trapping areas consisted of creosote bush, mesquite, and black brush. These records extend the known range of this species in Texas eastward approximately 40 miles from the Pecos River Valley. Previous records include Trans-Pecos Texas extending eastward at least to Ward and Val Verde Counties bordering the Pecos River (Hall and Kelson, 1959, *The Mammals of North America*, Vol.1, p. 531, The Ronald Press). More recently the taxon has been recorded from Winkler County along the edge of the southern high plains (Judd and Schmidly, 1969, *Tex. Jour. Sci.*, 20: 383).

One specimen of the white-tailed antelope squirrel (*Citellus leucurus*), was collected by the authors and R. E. Trimble within a limestone quarry on September 26, 1968. The adult female was taken approximately 8 miles west of Big Lake, Reagan County, Texas. This record extends the known range of the taxon eastward approximately 40 miles from rocky escarpments along the Pecos River. The previously known species range includes Trans-Pecos Texas eastward to areas adjacent to the Pecos River in Upton, Crockett, and Val Verde Counties (Davis, 1966, *Tex. Parks and Wildlife, Bull.*, #41). One of the authors, Creel, made recent observations of the white-tailed antelope squirrel along the Dry Devil's River in the vicinity of Juno, Val Verde County, Texas. In addition to the catalogued specimen, 2 immature white-tailed antelope squirrels were collected from a rocky hillside in Reagan County on March 22, 1969 and have been kept alive in laboratory cages. The collecting site was approximately 3 miles west of the original site in the limestone quarry. Both the quarry area and the rocky hillside form part of a limestone ridge (supporting cedar and basket grass as dominant plants,) which separates the Concho and Pecos River watersheds in this area of western Reagan County.

The white-tailed antelope squirrel and the Merriam kangaroo rat are chiefly inhabitants of the Chihuahuan biotic province characteristic of Trans-Pecos Texas (Blair, 1950, *Tex. Jour. Sci.* 2(1): 107.) Their presence provides additional evidence for the eastern extension of this province into western Reagan County. Gordon C. Creel, and W. A. Thornton, Angelo State University, San Angelo, Texas 76901.

PARTIAL ALBINISM IN BROWN SHRIMP, *Penaeus aztecus* IVES. Two brown shrimp, *Penaeus aztecus* Ives, with unusual pigment patterns were taken off the Texas coast during commercial fishing in 1966 and 1967. The albinistic patterns are similar in both shrimp. The cephalothorax and posterior portion of the tail contain pigment, but most of the abdomen and appendages lack pigmentation. Microscopic examination revealed no chromatophores in the nonpigmented areas. Both specimens are part of the collection of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory, Galveston, Texas.

Albinism has been recorded in crustaceans by Rathbun (*Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus.*, 152: 1-609, 1930), Newcombe (*Va. Fish Lab. Educ. Ser.* 4: 1-39, 1945). Lopez (*Invest. Zool. Chilenas*, 5: 41-42, 1959), Bocquet (*Bull. Soc. Linn. Normandie*,

10<sup>e</sup> Sér., 1: 210–212, 1 pl., 1961), and Sims and Joyce (*Quart. J. Fla. Acad. Sci.*, 28(4): 373–374, 1965). Provenzano (*Nature* (London), 187(4736): 521, 1960) reported an entire population of albino shore crabs, *Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus), near Woods Hole, Massachusetts. There is no reference in the literature to albinism in the family Penaeidae.

The first specimen, a male, taken September 17, 1966, southeast of Matagorda, Texas, from a depth of 31 m., is 136 mm. total length (tip of rostrum to tip of telson). Coloration appears normal in the cephalothorax, but is restricted in the first abdominal segment to several brown spots on the dorsal surface. No pigment exists in the second and third abdominal somites. The fourth somite is partially pigmented, and the fifth and sixth are normal. Only three appendages—the second maxillipeds and third left pleopod—are fully pigmented; the rest are partially or totally devoid of color.

The second specimen, a female, taken on July 7, 1967, north-northeast of Port Isabel, Texas, in 24 m. of water, is 137 mm. total length. In general appearance this specimen differs little from the first specimen. Absence of color in the abdomen extends from the first somite through the anterior half of the fifth somite. All appendages are colorless with the exception of the first right and fifth left periopods. *James M. Lyon, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Galveston, Texas, 77550. Contribution No. 265, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Biological Laboratory, Galveston, Texas.*